

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.  
BY THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO.  
S. E. MORSS, President.  
Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis as second class matter.  
TERMS PER YEAR.  
Single copy (Invariably in Advance). . . . . \$1.00  
Weakly (Invariably in Advance). . . . . \$2.00  
We ask subscribers to send for any information desired. Address THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL, Indianapolis, Ind.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1893.  
FREE. \$2 for \$1.  
National Live Stock  
and Farm Journal.  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Weekly, 16 to 32 Pages, Illustrated. Subscription price, \$1 a year.  
Devoted to General Farming, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, the Dairy and the Chicago Market Reports.  
Just the paper every intelligent farmer, stock-raiser and dairyman will find especially interesting and valuable.

Sent Free for One Year  
To subscribers for The Indianapolis Sentinel. Each year subscriber for THE WEEKLY SENTINEL, in clubs of three or more, with remittance of \$1 each, will receive for one year, FREE OF CHARGE, the Weekly National Live Stock and Farm Journal.  
Two Papers for the Price of One.

This remarkably liberal offer is made for a limited time only to secure new subscribers, and is confined to those who are not now taking either The Sentinel or the Journal.

SPECIAL TERMS for the Journal and several other papers will be sent to present subscribers of The Sentinel who cut out this advertisement and send it, enclosing two one-cent stamps to National Live Stock and Farm Journal, Chicago.

Remit by draft on Chicago or New York postal order, registered letter or express order. Address  
INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

Rutherford B. Hayes.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, ex-president of the United States, died last week at his home in Fremont, O., after a brief illness. The announcement of his death will come as a great surprise to the country, as the first intelligence of his sickness was only published yesterday in the morning papers.

GEN. HAYES, although personally a man of many excellent and amiable qualities, will occupy an unenviable position in history because of the peculiar circumstances attending his elevation to the presidency. He was nominated as a compromise candidate. His position in his party had not been such as to entitle him to serious consideration in connection with this high office. He had served in the union army creditably, but without special distinction, having reached no higher rank than that of a corps commander. He had been a member of congress, but had achieved no great reputation in that body. He had served two terms as governor of Ohio and had entered upon his third. In the campaign of 1875 the currency being the issue and WILLIAM ALLEN the opposing candidate he had come prominently before the country, not because of a striking personality, but as the accidental representative for the time being of the cause of "hard money." It was the day of "favorite sons," and Ohio presented his name to the Cincinnati convention of 1876 for the first place on the ticket without any serious idea that he would be named. This action was taken as a compromise to Gen. HAYES and because the Ohio republicans were unable to unite upon any of the prominent candidates. The most that Gen. HAYES supporters hoped to obtain for him was the vice-presidential nomination with BLAINE or CONKLING, or a cabinet post in the next administration. Their opportunity came, however, after several tests of strength between the supporters of BLAINE, CONKLING, MORTON and RUSTOW. Each had a strong and compact following. Factional feeling ran high. The nomination of either of the leading candidates meant a disruption of the party. So the convention turned to the "dark horse" from Ohio, and to the great surprise of himself and everybody else RUTHERFORD B. HAYES was named for the presidency.

The campaign which followed was the most memorable in our history. The democratic party, under the superb leadership of SAMUEL J. TILDEN and THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, made a magnificent fight and won a decisive victory. But the republican leaders were a lot of political desperadoes, with abundant resources and no conscientious scruples whatever. They set about deliberately to reverse the popular verdict, and they succeeded, after a series of crimes such as had never before been committed in a free country, in seating the inoffensive HAYES in the chair which the country had voted to Mr. TILDEN.

Mr. HAYES had such an opportunity as does not come to one man in a century to immortalize himself and write his name high on the scroll of fame. If he had had even the elements of greatness in him—if he had been a man of strong conviction and lofty moral sense—he would have indignantly rejected the fraud-begotten prize which was tendered him by ZACH CHANDLER and his miserable hirelings, and would have invoked justice upon the heads of the wretched crew. If Mr. HAYES had had the moral courage to have done this thing not even WASHINGTON would have been so honored and revered by the world, and no power on earth could have prevented his succession to the presidency in 1880. But the poor man was not born for great things. He accepted the presidency from the hands of the thieves who had stolen it from the people; he rewarded them for their crime with the patronage of his office; and although he assumed the air of devoutness, and tried, in his poor, feeble way to clothe his administration with an air of respectability, he dragged out a miserable existence

and ended amid universal contempt. It received only a half-hearted and perfunctory support from the republican organization; it was recognized by the democratic party only as a de facto administration; in foreign countries it was regarded as a usurping government. Nobody envied Mr. HAYES his stolen office. The idea of re-nominating him was never broached by anybody; and at the end of his term he relapsed into obscurity. His name has rarely appeared in the newspapers during the last ten years, and the country had well-nigh forgotten his existence until his serious illness was reported yesterday.

Mr. HAYES was not a bad man, but only a weak one. He was a patriotic man, a good soldier, a creditable governor and congressman, and in some respects a fair president. But as a candidate for president he was an accident, and as the only man in our history who was ever placed in that office by open crime, his name will forever bear a stain.

The Tax Commissioners' Report.  
The state board of tax commissioners has made its report to the legislature, and its recommendations appear to be judicious. They may be summarized as follows:

1. That the legislature memorialize congress, asking that greenbacks be made taxable as other money.
2. That appeals may be taken, and revision ordered in any case in which there is unjust local assessment; and that the decision of the board be made binding on local officials.
3. That no appeal be allowed from the board to the courts.
4. That the date of assessment be fixed on March 1 instead of April 1, and all preliminary work of taxation be advanced accordingly.
5. That money on deposit be removed from the items from which indebtedness may be deducted, and that "indebtedness" be more strictly defined.

That paid-up stock in building associations be made taxable, and that building associations be put under state supervision for the protection of shareholders.

7. That the office of county assessor be continued, and that the state board be authorized to call the county assessors together to discuss, and, so far as possible, agree upon uniform valuations and uniform administration of the law in all respects.
8. That the situs, for taxation, of property in hands of guardians, be made uniform.

The board, also, though it makes no recommendation, calls attention to the lack of uniformity in reporting taxes by county auditors in the statement, that "the greater portion of municipal taxes are collected by tax treasurers and there is no provision of law requiring them to report these collections, and for this reason it has been impossible to show the amount of such collections." It is evident that there should be provision of law requiring such reports, for it is impossible to obtain the actual totals of taxes unless this be done. The legislature will probably provide for this and also for the changes suggested by the board.

The most important of all the suggestions is the sixth, concerning building associations, and the board gives very sound reasons for its adoption. It says: "As now conducted, paid-up stock in these associations represents money loaned to them or invested in them for the purpose of escaping taxation. It is the property of capitalists, and not the savings of small shareholders. We believe, therefore, that paid-up stock should be taxed, and indeed we have ordered it taxed in such cases as have come before us on appeal, when its character was established by evidence. But such cases will, of necessity, be rare, and unless some provision is made by which all such stock can be discovered and brought upon the tax duplicate, taxing any of it is really a discrimination. We believe, moreover, that the extensive borrowing of money by building associations for the extension of their business, such as the sale of paid-up stock, is a dangerous procedure and should not be encouraged by the state.

These facts are well known to every person who has paid any attention to the business transacted by these associations, and the conclusions drawn from them are sound. The recent failure of the Liberator and other British associations that ventured out of the legitimate scope of their business gives fair warning to America that closer supervision of their work is necessary. As to this the board says:

"These associations are in effect the savings banks of the people, and it is evident that they are having a most beneficial effect in forming habits of economy and thrift. For this reason it is important that the welfare of the stockholders, for whose benefit the exemption from taxation is given, should be jealously guarded by the state. It is necessary that the number of these associations, the vast sums of money involved and the number of people investing in them, it would be difficult to imagine a greater calamity that could befall the citizens who are struggling to secure homes than any extensive failure of them. At present there is no supervision of the conduct of their business, as is required in case of banks and insurance companies, and yet the public interest in them is quite as great. We would, therefore, recommend the creation of a bureau for their supervision, as has been done in a number of other states. Each company should be required to make a sworn report twice a year to the auditor of state, and that official, charged with the supervision, should have a discretionary power of examination at any time, and should be required to examine the affairs of any association at once, on demand of a limited number of shareholders. The semi-annual reports should show what amount of stock is paid up, and to whom such paid-up stock belongs, and should contain such other matters as may be prescribed by the legislature or the supervising official.

The wisdom of this suggestion is apparent and attention has been called to the matter heretofore by THE SENTINEL and some other papers. Any extensive failure of building associations would be a calamity not only to "the citizens who are struggling to secure homes," but also to the entire community. It would beget a lack of confidence in any kind of investment that would certainly result in unbounded extravagance and waste by thousands of persons who are now saving their money. The duty of the legislature in this matter is plain. These associations at present are of more importance to the people than banks or insurance companies, and there should be provision made for the closest scrutiny of their business in the interest of the shareholders. It is one of those cases in which an ounce of prevention may prohibit what tons of cure could not remedy. There is every reason to believe

that most of the building associations are carefully and properly conducted, and it is the duty of the state to see that they so continue. Several other states have already taken action in this line.

Drop It.

All sorts of theories have been advanced as to the origin of the term "Hoosier." JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY said recently that it was his opinion that it was a corruption, or rather an evolved form, of the phrase "Who's there?" a reply which was invariably echoed back from the farmhouse in reply to the "hello" of the traveler who had stopped to inquire the way or seek other information when country homes were few and far between in Indiana. An old Louisville offers another theory, and one which he believes to be correct. "It was in the autumn of 1820," said the old citizen to a *Courier-Journal* reporter, "during the first work on the Louisville & Portland canal, and men from all parts of the country were employed on the enterprise. The Indiana men, however, were more numerous than those from any other state, there being probably two or three hundred of them, and they were inclined to be somewhat clamorous. Indiana was a young and undeveloped state in those days, and her representatives here were altogether an ungainly crowd, being viewed by their fellow-laborers in about the same light that the city men regard the mountaineer. A Louisville man with an eye to business made it a point to be near the works at the dinner hour with a supply of edibles, and among those he dispensed was a large loaf of sweet bread, an article in which the majority of the Indiana men invariably invested. The name of this bread peddler, as he might be called, was HOOSIER, and from his jovial manner and wagging air he was very popular. The men from Indiana, however, were his best patrons, and the novel sight of a large number of them, each munching a roll of Hoosier's bread, was too much for the humor of the Kentuckians, who applied to them indiscriminately the nickname Hoosiers. Their fellow-laborers took up the term, and soon all Indiana men on the works were known as Hoosiers, and from there it spread throughout the country."

Whatever the origin of the term—whether in its early use it had a significance of hospitality and welcome as the poetic fancy of RILEY would have it, or whether, as the Louisville patriarch would suggest, it possessed a flavor of gingerbread and was symbolic of uncouth boorishness—its use ought to be abandoned by every self-respecting and patriotic citizen of Indiana.

Consciously or unconsciously, the country at large has come to apply the epithet as a term of contempt, much as if it had accepted the Louisville man's word as to its origin. Locally we of Indiana have come to regard the appellation with toleration, possibly on occasions with something akin to pride; but there is not a traveled member of the community whose blood has not boiled at times at the use made of the word in other sections of this broad land.

That Indiana has suffered from the designation of her people as "Hoosiers" there can be no doubt. Foreigners and those from remote portions of our own land, who have not had the opportunity of knowing the people of Indiana as they actually are, have come to look upon them askance, because they are called "Hoosiers," and because wherever they have been the word "Hoosier" has been understood to be almost synonymous with "lout."

There is only one way to avoid this injustice and that is for Indiana men on every and all occasions to discontinue the use of the word and to refuse to regard it as a proper designation for the people of their state. Let writers and speakers cease to refer to distinguished citizens as "Hoosier statesmen," "Hoosier poets," "Hoosier orators," etc., and at every opportunity offered protest against the barbarism. In time the term will cease to be applied to Indiana men in general and will either drop into disuse altogether or be applied only in the sense in which it is understood everywhere except in this state, viz.: As conveying the idea of stupidity and vulgarity.

There is no method of getting rid of the word. If deeds and examples could have given to the word a dignified or elevated significance it would have been a noble trophy. Indiana has furnished leaders in all the walks of life: she has given to history warriors, statesmen, jurists, poets, novelists, historians, painters, musicians, sculptors and divines; her sons have been leaders of men; but with all this she has not been able to give to the word "Hoosier" an even respectable significance. There is but one thing now for Indiana to do; that is to repudiate the name. No earnest effort, no great accomplishment, no masterly bluffing can save it from reproach. Therefore drop it and drop it hard. Follow the example of Missouri. Years ago her natives were known as "Pukes." But today the man who would call a Missourian a "Puke" would take his life in his hands. THE SENTINEL's advice to Indiana men would be: "If a man calls you a Hoosier, shoot him on the spot. Make the use of the term not only odious but dangerous and the more dangerous the better."

Wool for the People.

Recently we advised the farmers of Indiana to "jump on some of the demagogues who profess to speak in their behalf and kick them into perpetual slavery." There is probably no better place to begin this great and beneficial work than with the Indiana wool-growers' association. This interesting collection of breeders of blue-blooded rams meets once a year and passes resolutions, on behalf of the oppressed farmer, to the effect that the duty on wool should be increased, or at least not decreased. There is nothing small about these ram-breeders. They do not deal with minor affairs. Their attention is drawn only to those great questions that affect the life of the nation. They blandly inform as in their resolutions passed last Friday that "to destroy the protection afforded the great industry by repealing the [McKinley] law would be to strike down, at one blow, one of the largest and most rapidly growing industries of the husbandman, without benefit to any one except the foreign wool-grower and the importer of his products." Further than this they resolve that putting wool on the free list would be "an act of injustice and

wrong to more than two million American husbandmen, who are now rapidly emerging from an era of depression in their calling, without resultant benefit to any but foreigners and the importers of their products."

One might suppose from this language that the farmers of Indiana had met in general convention and were uncorking the vials of their wrath, but such is not the case. These brave words were issued by some two dozen gentlemen who devote their time to taking ribbons at fairs and selling fancy sheep to deluded but ambitious farmers. As a matter of fact not one farmer in ten in Indiana owns any sheep, and those who do own them usually keep them to destroy weeds or to raise mutton, and not for wool-growing. Year after year these ram-breeders have been working the "farmer" scheme on the country, and what have they accomplished? Under the highest tariff ever known the price of wool steadily decreased and so did the number of sheep. In 1877 Mr. CLEVELAND made his stand for free wool, and the ram-breeders began fighting him. In 1888 the election of Mr. HARMONY was purchased, and in 1893 the ram-breeders received their law increasing the duty on wool. On Jan. 13, 1890, the Indianapolis *Journal* quoted wool, "unwashed medium and common grades, 25c; burry and cotted, 17c@20c." On Jan. 13, 1893, the day on which these resolutions were adopted it quoted wool, "fine merino, 16c@18c; unwashed combing, 21c." And yet these Indiana ram-breeders have the nerve to say that "the duties on foreign wool, established by the tariff of 1890, have given a stimulus to the wool industry and an encouragement to farmers generally to engage in sheep husbandry to an extent never witnessed in this country before."

We would really like to know what use any honest and intelligent farmer, or any other man, can have for a collection of men who can reconcile their consciences to such a declaration as that. A falsehood on its face. An utterly preposterous assertion, known to be untrue by every man who has sold a pound of wool in the last three years. And, not satisfied with that, they insult the intelligence of the country with this:

"It is an undeniable fact that no well-informed and candid man will have the hardihood to controvert that all the staple woolen goods, and most of the fancy goods, may now be obtained in the greatest abundance at a cost to consumers less than ever before in the history of the country, except at brief intervals of universal panic and financial crisis, thus already demonstrating that woolen goods of foreign manufacture, and raw wool of foreign production, are compelled to pay the before the public. At present he is conspicuous for extensive real estate deals in Washington."

There is not a well-informed man in the country who does not know that the price of all real woolen goods has been largely increased by the McKinley bill—not one who does not know that Americans never before got so much cotton and shoddy in their "all-wool" goods as now. For a number of years the papers have been giving accounts of the quarrels between the National wool-growers' association and the National woolen manufacturers' association, and every one knows that the whole wool schedule is the result of a compromise, by which the one was to be allowed to try to rob the people on wool and the other to rob them on woolen goods. Every person of common sense knows that if the duty were removed from wool and cut down at least one-half on woolen goods, we would all have better and cheaper clothing, better and cheaper blankets, better and cheaper carpets. There is no one item of the tariff so important to every man, woman and child in the country as this one of woolen goods. It falls on rich and poor alike—nay, heavier on the poor, for at this very hour hundreds of ill-clad unfortunates are suffering bodily anguish on account of it.

And now we say to the farmers of Indiana, why do you stand idly by and let this handful of schemers speak for you and speak falsely? You know that they do not speak in your real interest. You know that they do not speak your real sentiments. Are you going to let congress believe that they do? You complain of trusts and combines and monopolies. Are you going to rest quietly while these same interests get up their bogus representations to influence national legislation in their favor? Why do you not assemble and denounce these pretenders? What are your F. M. B. A., and your Wheel, and your Patrons of Industry and the rest of your organizations doing for tariff reform? Are you letting the world know what you think about that system of robbery, or are you devoting your attention to demagogues who are trying to make you believe you can get a share of the steal by the sub-treasury scheme or some other equally absurd device? You do not want any class legislation. What you need is to get rid of class legislation. Why not make a stand for your true interests? Why not begin by exposing the false pretenses of the Indiana wool-growers' association?

CONGRESSMAN WAUGH of this state is declaring that the democrats are planning a wholesale attack on the whole pension system. Congressman WAUGH knows this statement to be false. The democrats will doubtless attempt—certainly they ought to attempt—to purge the pension rolls of the names of all bounty jumpers, deserters and fraudulent pensioners of all descriptions. If they fail to do this they will fail in their duty to their country and to all honest veterans. Of course the pension agents like DUBLEY, and their attorneys and supporters, like WAUGH, will set up the cry of "treason" and will make a desperate effort to secure the assistance of democratic congressmen with soldier constitutions. But it will not avail. The pension roll will be made a roll of honor, and not an honest veteran will suffer by the change.

A PARTY has about reached the depths of self-satisfaction when it indorses SYRUS R. ELKINS for U. S. senator, which is what the West Virginia republican party has done. It is doubtful if ever so wholly unworthy a man was nominated for this high office.

THE state senate has done well in taking early action looking to a reduction in the number of circuit courts. The bill reported makes a reduction of 20 per cent, which is none too much. But it will do

for a beginning. If experience shows that the number may be still further reduced the legislature can take action at its next session. In the meantime an immense saving will have been made, conservatively estimated at \$100,000 per year. This action is in direct line with the democratic policy of economy.

ET CETERA.

SENATOR KENNA's funeral last week was the second wherein the Roman catholic rites were celebrated in the senate chamber.

GOVERNOR HOGG of Texas, in his message to the legislature in that state, advocates the taxation of vendors of deadly weapons and cigarettes.

JOHN G. CARLISLE will be the first man south of the Mason and Dixon's line to hold the treasury portfolio since the administration of James Buchanan.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS has ceased wearing red neckties and has discarded the elouch hat. Perhaps he is in training for the republican nomination for president in 1896.

PROF. MORSE says that the Japanese never mix different kinds of flowers together in one vase. A like simplicity of taste is also shown in their drinking customs.

THERE may be some doubt whether Senator Bruce lives, politically, in New York or Ohio, but it was the poor people of Lima, O., that got 100 tons of coal and 100 barrels of flour that he sent around.

HORACE SMITH of Springfield, Mass., who died the other day at the age of eighty-four years, was the inventor of the original typesetting machine. It is claimed that he also invented the metallic cartridge and some improvements in small arms.

A NOTABLE Californian died last week in Creed Haymond who had charge of the law department of the Southern Pacific road. His success in that place was due to his love of compromise of suits. He gave California a code of laws and a system of irrigation, and was a leader in anti-Chinese agitation. He was a Virginian, leaving home for his trip across the plains in 1852.

JAMES SMITH, JR., the new U. S. senator from New Jersey, was born in Newark in 1851. He is a large manufacturer of patent and enameled leather. Prominent in city affairs he broadened with county politics, taking Essex county from the republican column. He is a friend of ex-Secretary Whitney and a Cleveland man. He is wealthy, married and has few enemies. He is stout, with a round, smooth-shaven face.

The Virginia City *Terminator* Enterprise will not, as widely reported, suspend publication. The alma mater of Mark Twain, Dan DeQuille and other western writers of the mining age is to be continued by Congressman-elect Newlands, populist, who represents the Sharon estate, and wants a free silver organ to keep him before the public. At present he is conspicuous for extensive real estate deals in Washington.

EDWARD MURPHY, JR., the new U. S. senator, is the victim of scitacia. While he was at Governor Flower's reception last week Monday evening shaking hands with hundreds of persons graciously it was noticed that he prespired freely; which some of the guests no doubt attributed to the warmth of the room or his exercise. The real explanation, however, it is said, was that he was suffering intense pain. Mr. Murphy evidently has pluck.

The death of Gen. Butler removes another manager of the celebrated impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. The board on the part of the house was Bingham (Ohio), Stevens (Pa.), Butler (Mass.), Boutwell (Mass.), Wilson (Ia.), Willcox (Pa.) and Lusk (Ill.). In the halcyon days of the selection of managers the veteran Bingham received the highest vote, and he, with Boutwell, Wilson and Williams, alone survive of the seven who made the historic fight against Andrew Johnson. The Hon. John A. Bingham still lives at his old home in eastern Ohio, and although seventy-seven years of age, takes part in every Ohio campaign. Judge Bingham was a historic figure in congress, and in addition to the part he played in the Johnson impeachment proceedings was special judge advocate in the trial of the assassin of President Lincoln. From 1873 to 1885 he was minister to Japan.

It is an honorable place which Henry Cabot Lodge, aged forty-two, has been elected by Massachusetts to fill in the U. S. senate. This seat has been filled by seventeen men through a period of 104 years, an average term of almost exactly six years, the constitutional term. But of the seven men, three have held the seat in all, sixty years, or considerably more than half of the whole period. These three have been Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner and Mr. Dawes. The second senator has also included Theodore Sedgwick, John Quincy Adams, Christopher Gore, Rufus Choate and Robert Rantoul, a much more notable series of names, remarks the Boston *Advertiser*, than any which has been associated with the other seat, though identified with it have been John Davis, Edward Everett, Henry Wilson and Mr. Hoar. Mr. Lodge's natural ancestor, George Cabot, was the second senator from this state in the line now filled by Mr. Hoar.

What a Saving of Ten Cents a Day Will Do.  
American enterprise has placed this possibility before you—the greatest educational work that the brains of Great Britain and America have produced—a complete and perfect library, in itself an education—the great Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. This you can make your own for the outlay of that paltry 10 cents a day which you did not know what to do with. It is the most compact magazine of universal knowledge extant. It contains everything worth knowing, made as attractive and interesting and clear as ingenuity can make it.

As a home library for self-education it is the best school in the world and takes up the least room. It is a friend to the whole family as well as yourself and never withholds its gifts at any time. It is yours for 10 cents a day and you will only have to save the 10 cents a day for ninety days to secure this great library.

We do not ask you to pay us at once, for we send the entire twenty volumes, with charges prepaid, on receipt of only \$1. If you can remit the 10 cents a day for a month for a period of ninety days, we send you a dime savings bank with each set of books, wherein you can deposit the dime each day.

A Trifle Too Good.  
[N. Y. Weekly.]  
Friend—"Got that new patent pneumatic outfit of yours done?"  
Inventor—"All complete now. There is only one trouble."  
"What's that?"  
"It keeps getting ahead of the horse."

The Death of a Lion Tamer.  
[Life.]  
Mrs. D.—"Just think, Mary, how terrible. The poor man was torn limb from limb." Mary—"Lor' bless us, marm, and men so scarce."

The golden remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

## WRECK, FIRE, DEATH

Accident to the Big Four  
"Southwestern Limited"

Which Occurred Yesterday at Alton, Junction,

Followed by Consequences Most Appalling.

SIX PERSONS NOW DEAD

And Nineteen Others Probably Fatally Burned,

Beside at Least Fifty More Seriously Injured.

The Train Crashed Into Seven Oil Tank Cars

Which Were Standing in an Open Switch—The Oil Caught Fire and as the People Were Watching the Burning Wreck a Tank Exploded, Scattering the Burning Oil Over Them and Enveloping the Spectators in a Sea of Fire—An Almost Indescribable Panic Seized Those Uninjured—Engineer Ross' Death—The Cause of the Disaster—Scenes at St. Louis—Another Wreck on the Pennsylvania With Many Injured—Those Who Perished in Other Wrecks.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—A wreck, which in its consequences is one of the most appalling and disastrous that has occurred in years, occurred at Wann Junction, or Alton Junction, Ill., this morning. The C. & St. L. "southwestern limited" passenger, consisting of an engine and four coaches, which left here this morning for the east, ran into a switch a half mile north of Wann Junction and crashed into a train consisting of seven tank cars standing thereon. The result was a fire and afterward an explosion which has already cost six persons their lives, probably fatally injured nineteen others, seriously burned fifty more, and caused a great property loss to the company. The dead are:

WEBB ROSS, Mattoon, engineer of limited, aged thirty-three years.  
HIRAM CORNELIUS, Iowa, aged twenty-eight years.

EDWARD MILLER, Alton Junction, aged twenty-five years.

Two unidentified men and one boy, name unknown.

All were burned to death.

The following were fatally burned:

WILLIAM SHATTUCK, aged twelve, Alton.

JOHN WILKINSON, aged twelve, Alton.

JOHN FRED, forty-two years old, Edwardsville Crossing, Ill.

W. FRANK STULLIN, aged twenty-five, Alton.

JOHN LOCKE, twenty-six years old, Alton.

A. T. FRAZER, twenty-two years old, St. Louis.

EDWARD MARTIN, twenty-four years old, Alton.

OTTO HAGERMAN, Alton.

WILLIE McCARTHY, Alton.

DAN HARRIS, Alton Junction.

FRANK BARTON, Stamford, Ont.

JOHN MCINTOSH, Alton Junction.

JOHN MONAHAN, East St. Louis.

WILLIAM MILLER, Alton Junction.

JAMES MULLANE, Alton Junction.

All the fatally injured were burned about the head and body. Others injured were:

WILLIAM C. HARRISON, Wann, twenty-three years old.

HENRY PENNINGTON, Wann, aged twenty-five.

LOUIS DENKRAVE, Montreal, aged twenty-four.

HENRY PILGRIM, Alton, aged thirty.

JOSEPH LUTTRELL, Alton, aged twenty-six.

WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON, Alton, aged thirty-four.

DAVID RICHARDSON, Alton, aged thirty-four.

HERMON ESKE, Alton, aged twenty-three.

FRANK BARTLETT, Bradford, Can., aged twenty-four.

HAMELINE VALENTINE, Philadelphia, aged seventeen.

CHARLES HAMMOND, Alton Junction, aged thirty-two.

R. MENAHEM.

PAT O'MEARA.

S. R. JOK.

CHARLES HARRIS.

JOHN BURKE.

JOHN SEIBLER.

EPHRAIM RICHARDSON.

JOHN FINLEY.

JOHN MCPICK.

EBEN CALDWELL.

A Barber to Blame.

The Southwestern limited leaves St. Louis at 8:05 a. m. and is due at Wann at 8:48. Wann is a flag station of the Chicago & Alton and the Big Four railways, and is about four miles this side of Alton. There are no side tracks there, but about half a mile beyond, at a small village known as Alton Junction, are several switches. The tender of these switches, R. E. Gratton by name, is also a barber,

and combines his tonsorial duties with those of attending to the numerous switches at this point. Upon him is laid the blame by the railway officials and trainmen for the accident and its frightful after-consequences, and officers are now searching for him, as he fled during the excitement following the dual accident. The limited train, consisting of an engine and tender, a combination baggage and buffet car and three coaches, reached Wann twelve minutes late. It reached Alton Junction running at the rate of forty miles an hour, the engineer being desirous of making up the lost time as soon as possible. A switch was turned so as to send the flying train into one of the side tracks. On this track only a few yards distant from the switch were seven tank cars filled with refined lubricating oil consigned from Beardtown to the Waters-Pierce oil company of this city.

Too Late.  
As soon as he saw the danger Engineer Ross called to the fireman, Dick White, to jump for his life. He then reversed his engine and applied the air brakes. But he was too late. The engine crashed entirely through two of the tank cars, splitting them in half, and was then forced on entirely over the others. The oil from the wrecked tanks at once caught fire and a sea of flame instantly surrounded the engineer, who had jumped just as the pilot of the engine struck the first tank. Throwing his hands to his face the brave man struggled to the embankment at one side of the track, but as soon as he reached it he sank to the earth a crisp and blackened corpse. The fireman, who jumped from the cab the instant the engine struck the switch, escaped with a few slight bruises. The engineer's action in reversing his engine and applying the brakes slackened the speed of the train sufficiently to prevent any serious injury to the passengers, of whom there were about sixty. Several were bruised by being thrown violently against seats or the sides of the coaches, but none were seriously hurt.

A Corpses Cremated.<